WE CAN'T RESIST CALLING YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR 50c Neckwear We know it is the best to sell at that price that is to be had-we know that the patterns and shapes are absolutely new and are confined to us. The shapes are Tecks and Four-in-hands. We want you to be sure to By the way-do you know that we are selling our Puff Scarfs, regular 50c 35 Cts. And they're brand-new, too. 30 to 40 N. Pennsylvania Street.

tillery, in the United States.

was 79 degrees.

The naval training ship Essex, now on a

In collisions between the police and citi-

zens two of the former were shot, but only

Three persons were fatally injured in a fire yesterday which destroyed nine houses.

Seven railroad mail cars, the first used

in Cuba, have been added to the service.

Eight Cases of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-A cablegram

to-day from Vera Cruz to the surgeon gen-

Gen. Brooke's Death Report.

has forwarded the following death report:

At Pinar del Rio, April 20 and 21, Corporal

ing; Sergt. Maj. George P. Black, First In-

fantry, 21st, peritonitis; at Santiago, Corp.

Frank Trott, Fifth immunes, April 19, ma-

20. dysentery. Havana Hospital. No. 1, Recruit John Wright, unassigned, First In-

fantry, April 22, pneumonia: at Clagovila, Private David M. Bender, hospital corps,

RIOTS IN ARKANSAS.

Trouble Between Striking Miners and

Would-Be Workers.

for three weeks, is becoming badly strained

At some places small riots have already

occurred. Some six thousand miners are on

strike in Arkansas and the Indian Terri-

tory and the mines are practically at a

standstill. Information has been received

that the field is to be flooded with negro

miners from North Carolina. Judge Rogers,

of the United States Court at Fort Smith.

has issued an injunction restraining miners

desiring to work the mines and Governor

Jones has issued a counter order declaring that the peace of the State demands the ex-

sheriff of Sebastian county to prevent their

landing in Arkansas. The Governor declares

should be worked it is more important that

the peace of the State be preserved and de-

clares he will employ every power he pos-

New Jersey Glass Strike.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 24 .- A com-

Cumberland Glass Company and there held

be reached which will terminate the strike.

The Cumberland Company is acting solely

ment which would be satisfactory to the

'umberland officials. In consequence of the

of the conference the strikers' public meet-

ing, which was to be held at the opera house this week, has been abandoned.

Will Resume Work.

the miners' organization. Work will be re-

sumed pending the outcome of a joint

day, certain operators having agreed to a

conference. They have also promised to

bring about a conference of all operators in

central Pennsylvania with their miners in

the hope of reaching an agreement on min-

Colored Miners Imported.

ers are coming in large numbers daily to

take the places of striking whites in this

district. They come from Oskaloosa, Ia.;

Lost Creek, O. T.; points in Texas; Pana,

Ill., and other Southern points. A long and

bitter struggle seems inevitable between

perators. A secret meeting of strikers to-

day decided to take strenuous action to pre-

Carpenters' Strike Averted.

strike of Toledo carpenters, in which 1,600

men are involved, was to-day compromised

by the men yielding to a nine-hour day at

twenty-five cents an hour. The men had

previously demanded an eight-hour day.

MRS. GEORGE'S TRIAL

Closing Argument for the Defense-

Requests as to the Judge's Charge.

CANTON, O., April 24.-Attorney J. J.

Grant occupied the whole day in opening

the arguments on behalf of the State in the

trial of Mrs. George. The courtroom was

filled as it has not been at any other stage

of the proceedings. During the noon ad-

journment attorneys and students got pos-

session of the press chairs and for half an

hour, until a bailiff appeared, reporters were

unable to work. Mrs. George sat with

downcast eyes during most of the proceed-

ings of the day. She seemed more affect-

ed by Mr. Grant's summing up of the case

During the day attorneys for each side

presented their requests as to the charge of

instructed that the alleged promise to marry.

the failure to keep it, the promises of any money consideration, the alleged settlement

in Allegheny, the divorce and the payment

for it, the relations between the accused and

as to Mrs. George's grievances against Sax-

ton shall be cited to the jury by the judge

fense for the homicide, but mere subjects

for consideration in determining the degree

of the homicide and the mental respon-

sibility of the accused. The State also asks

that the general weaktess of the alibi de-

ferce shall be recited to the jury in con-

nection with instructions that an alibi for

the defense must cover the whole period,

or must prove, beyond all doubt, the impos-

sibility of the accused being at the scene

the jury that the homicide must be proven,

and the accused guilty of it, before any

threats are considered against the accused.

and that the threats are only to be con-

sidered in determining the degree of the

homicide after it has been otherwise es-

tablished. They also asked that the court

charge that the accused is not to be prej-

udiced by reason of the defendant not hav-

ing taken the stand and that the evi-

The defense asked the court to charge

of the homicide when it occurred.

is not credible.

as not being any justification, excuse or de

deceased and that all of the testimony

he judge. The State asked that the jury be

than by any other incident of the trial.

TOLEDO, O., April 24.-The threatened

vent more colored men being imported.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 24.-Colored min-

ing prices for this year.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., April 24.-The sev-

sesses to that end.

April 22, exhaustion, melancholia.

WE OFFER---

\$5,000

Indianapolis 6%

Improvement Bonds Prices and particulars upon application.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. 205 Stevenson Building.

Invalid Chairs Of all kinds and accessories for the sick room.

Trusses made and properly adjusted. Store open WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

MUCH SICKNESS IN CUBA

TYPHOID FEVER KILLS 20 MEN OF

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Many Cases of Malaria in Pinar del Rio-More Natives Attacked by

Yellow Fever at Havana.

HAVANA. April 24.-There have been twenty deaths from typhoid fever among the members of the Eighth United States Cavalry, stationed at the city of Puerto Principe, and 103 cases all told are reported. The persistence of the disease cannot be explained. The camp is pitched on sloping ground about three miles from the town and the tent floors are fully thirty-six inches above the ground. The water is taken from a creek that flows through the camp, but none of it is used unless it has been both filtered and boiled. All camp refuse is cremated each day. The tent floors are displaced once every twenty-four hours and the sites exposed to the sun and disinfected with lime. Captain Hickey, of the governor general's staff, who recently visited the camp, described it as the best camp he had ever seen. Nevertheless, despite the extraordinary precautions taken, the fever steadily increased until a few days ago. Now there is a turn for the better and the convalescents outnumber the new cases. On the other slope of the ridge the Fifteenth United States Infantry is encamped and there is not a single case of

typhoid. One hundred and ninety-three out of 1,100 enlisted men in the city of Pinar del Rio are sick. There are fifty-nine cases of malaria, though forty-five of these are of mild type. Eight companies of the First Infantry and four troops of the Seventh Cavalry are stationed at that point, but owing to the prevalent sickness it is a lonesome camp and the men are discouraged.

Two new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day among the natives here. A case has developed at Casa Blanca, a suburb of Havana, across the harbor. One hundred Cuban cavalrymen are drill-

ing near the mountains, as well as numerous infantrymen, but why is a puzzle. The decree regulating criminal procedure

now in preparation extends far beyond the abolition of the practice of incomunicado. It calls for a public trial of the person accused, directs that he be informed of the specific charge he must face and entitled to hear all the testimony affecting the case. to conform to American law, although the jury feature is wanting. Gen. Fernando Freyre de Andrade, whom

some of the local papers name as General Brooke's appointee for the attorney generalship of the newly-created Supreme Court, has really not been considered in that relation by the military administration. As president of the Cuban Military Assembly he produced a very unpleasant impression upon the Americans.

RURAL GUARDS. Major General Wilson, military governor of the consolidated department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, does not believe in the rural guard idea. He has not had any rurales in the province of Matanzas and does not wish to have any in Santa Clara province. Such a device he considers un-American, believing the responsibility for order ought to rest with the citizens of the district as in the United States. The rurales, in his judgment, will not help the Cubans to prepare themselves for self-government. Such bodies will be in effect, he considers, standing provisional armies and a positive hindrance to self-control in the population. The whole matter he has carefully discussed with General Brooke, who will probably allow him to act upon his own judgment in the matter.

The Cuban Colonel Dantin, of Matanzas province, called upon General Gomez to-day and left a letter advocating the establishment of a rural guard. In this communication he pointed out that, although no rurales have been organized by General Wilson, the Cuban soldiery have been doing precisely what the rurales would do to preserve order in the interior. He mentioned that twenty-nine plantations were now un der Cuban military guard and expressed the conviction that after the dissolution of the Cuban army brigandage and outlawry would follow, General Wilson intends to visit Santa Clara province and to study it as closely as he has Matanzas. To-day a deputation of citizens from the city of Santa Clara called upon General Brooke to urge that the site of the provincial government be transferred back to Santa Clara from Cienfuegos. Last night a contingent of rural guards,

under command of Sergeant Mendez, encountered six mounted armed men, presumably outlaws, near Coloma, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The sergeant called upon the brigands to halt, but they refused, and opened fire, which the guards returned. A bullet passed through Sergeant Mendez's inflicting a scalp wound. All the outlaws escaped.

The Cubans are publicly protesting against the selections made of custom-house employes, insisting that almost all who have been chosen, thus far, were formerly partisans of General Weyler, and that none of them served the country. Twenty-five bodies of Cubans, macheted

by Narciso Ponsdeviela, Spanish mayor of Guanabacoa during the war, were exhumed vesterday from various secret burial places and reinterred, with appropriate ceremony, at the Guanabacoa Cemetery. Carlos Manuel Cespedes returned from Santiago to-day, bringing numerous letters

from influential Cubans promising adherence to General Gomez. He reports that the Cuban National party is increasing rapidly in that quarter of the island. All the papers publish to-day a protest against reptacing Cuban telegraphers by

Captain Pitcher, of the Eighth Infantry, has been appointed superintendent of the Department of Corrections. Major Chas. G. Treat to-day received

FORMER GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. ONCE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Personal Friend of Abraham Lincoln and Known to Almost Everybody in the State as "Uncle Dick."

FELL IN HIS ELKHART HOME

ND DIED SOON AFTERWARDS OF CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

Rose to Eminence in War and Statecraft by His Own Perseverance.

ELKHART, Ill., April 25.-Ex-Governor and former United States Senator Richard J. Oglesby died at his residence, Oglehurst, in Elkhart, at 1:05 o'clock this afternoon. cruise in West Indian waters, arrived here The immediate cause of his death was a fall, his head striking the sharp ledge of a piece of furniture. The remote cause was vertigo, which caused the fall. The blow made a sharp dent in the right side of the At 3 p. m. the temperature in Havana temple, from which the blood freely flowed. Death resulted from concussion of the brain. His son John was the first to reach him, and he was carried to a couch in the main hallway. Dr. C. B. Taylor, the family physician, was immediately summoned but arrived only a few moments before the exeral of the marine hospital service states that eight cases of yellow fever developed Governor expired. The end came in about an hour from the discovery of the body on the floor. He was unconscious from the WASHINGTON, April 24.-General Brooke family. A low groan as he was lifted to the ran abreast, not the fraction of an inch becouch was the only indication of life. Gath- ing perceptible as the ga ered about the former Governor when he dled were the members of the family who are now at Oglehurst, his wife and his sons John and Richard J., jr. Robert is in Joplaria; Peter Eich, general prisoner, April lin, Mo., and Jasper, the youngest son, is at college in the East. His daughter Felicite is in Paris, while another daughter, Mrs. C. A. Snider, lives in Kansas City. It is thought that the Governor's body will be kept until the daughter Felicite reaches home. The body has been embalmed and no arrangements for the funeral have been definitely made. The interment will be in

Elkhart Cemetery. Ex-Governor Oglesby would have been seventy-five years old on the 25th of next | which were included Russia, all eastern and LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24.-The sttuation in the coal mining strike in the west-July. He was married a second time twenern part of this State, which has been on ty-five years ago last November.

Uncle Dick's Career.

Richard J. Oglesby was born July 25, 1824, at Oldham, Ky. His parents had come from Virginia; his mother was of English and his father of Scotch descent. From the latter he obtained undoubtedly much of his firmness and endurance-those qualities which carried him through so many vicissitudes, and held him steady in his determination. His and others from interfering with any one father was originally a cooper and colonel of a militia regiment and a member of the Legislature. In June, 1833, the father clusion of the negroes and authorizing the was keeping a hotel in Brownsboro, and during this year the cholera visited the locality, and in a very brief time carried off the that while it is necessary that the mines father, mother, a brother and a sister. Another sister and himself were taken to the home of his father's brother, who lived in the village where the parents died. It was but a short time before another brother fell fathers and those of our own. a victim to the insatiate scourge cholera and mittee of business men to-day accompanied died on the bed on which young Oglesby

President Hayes, of the Bottle Workers' National Association, to the office of the After the death of his father he managed, a long conference with Clement W. Shoemaker, the head of the company. This is knowledge of mental arithmetic. This was the first time that Hayes and Shoemaker substantially all the actual schooling of his have met since the glass workers' strike life, except a three-months' term which he began. The proceedings were secret, but President Hayes said after the conference took in 1843 at Decatur, Ill. He worked for his uncle, doing the labor, much of it menial, that the meeting was a friendly one, and that he is confident an agreement can soon village. In 1836 his uncle removed to Decatur, Ill., and brought with him the future for itself, but it is believed the other manu-Governor and two of his sisters. Evidently discouraged with Illinois the uncle at the facturers would gladly accept any arrangeend of the year migrated back to Kentucky, taking the nephew with him. The latter was brighter prospects expected as the outcome put out to work on a farm, and at the end of another year the uneasy uncle once more

removed to Decatur. The migratory uncle remained one month in Decatur, and then took his family and line of march for Terre Haute, Ind., where the nephew was permitted to rest himself for a whole year without emigrating. The year came to an end, and the uncle again time he did not take his nephew with him: he gave him his benediction and a dollar, and started him towards Decatur, while he At this point in his life the future Governor and senator had a silver dollar in his pocket, conference of miners and the Beach Creek his future before him and a walk of a hunoperators to be held at Clearfield on Thurs- | dred miles to Decatur.

tives, young Oglesby concluded to learn a He selected carpentry and was sent back to Kentucky. There he remained. learned the trade, did odd jobs of carpentry, and in the spring of 1842 he returned once more to Illinois, working at his trade when he could find anything to do. In 1844, being then twenty years of age, he gave up manual labor and entered on the study of law in the office of Judge Silas W. Robbins in Springfield, Ill. In the autumn of 1845 he was licensed to practice and opened an office in Sullivan, Moultrie county. Here, for first time, he studied the statutes of the State and also the Constitution of the United Sates. He had some cases at the spring term and then returned to Decatur.

IN THE MEXICAN WAR. During the Mexican war he enlisted in Company C, of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Baker in command. He was elected second lieutenant. On his return from Mexico he resumed the practice of law at Decatur until December of 1848, when he attended for three months the Louisville Law School and received his diploma in the spring of 1849.

In the spring of 1858 it was considered advisable to place a candidate before the peo ple in the Decatur congressional district and the result was that he was chosen to make the run without there being a convention. He was beaten by the Democratic

In 1860, in order to aid in the election Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate, Oglesby consented to run for the State Senate from the Bloomington district. which had heretofore been Democratic by a majority of 1,200. He consented; his opponent, Colonel Coler, was a strong and popular man; there were joint debates and a vast amount of excitement, with the re su't that Oglesby was elected by a majority of 240 votes.

war career of the Governor was one which extended over a good deal of time, included several battles and was rewarded by promotion of almost unprecedented rapidity. He was made colonel of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. He was in command for a time at Cairo and at Bird's Point, in Missouri; he participated in the affair at Fort Henry and the battle of Fort Donelson, and was so severely wounded in the second battle of Corinth that the physicians announced that he could not recover. He was promoted to a brigadier generalship after the battle of Donelson. His wound : interfered with his movements in the field that he was forced finally to leave the ac-General Oglesby presided over the general court-martial held in Washington by which Surgeon General Hammond was tried, and

finally was permitted by Stanton to resign in order to permit him to accept the nomination for Governor which had been tendered him by the Republicans of Illinois. but it was only after the nomination had actually been made that the resignation was accepted by the acting secretary of war. The nomination was made in May, 1864, and in the following autumn he was elected by a majority of some 30,000 votes. He was active during this period in carrying out war measures, and at the close the war he visited the troops in the field, and after a long tour reached Washington the afternoon of the 14th of April, just in time to be there at the consummation the work of the assassin Booth. He staid with the President the night of his death and accompanied the remains on the long tour made by the funeral cortege on its way dence of one addicted to the opium habit to Springfield. o Springfield. In November, 1884, General Oglesby was couples."

elected Governor of the State by an over-whelming Republican majority. Re-elec-tions followed, and he remained in office continuously from 1865 to 1869. Once again, in 1872, he was chosen to the same high honor, this time by 40,000 majority, and within a short time after the assembling of the Legislature he was elected to the United States Senate. He filled the position to the close of the term, and was again made Gov-ernor in 1884. In 1886 he retired to private life on his beautiful estate near Elkhart.

CALLED "UNCLE DICK." Governor Oglesby was beloved by the peoole of Illinois, who bestowed on him the affectionate sobriquet of "Uncle Dick." Many incidents of his career have been related from time to time. While young Oglesby was second lieutenant of Company C. Eighth Illinois, before he went to Mexico. he studied Hardee's tactics thoroughly and drilled the company to perfection. Many of the men, however, who thought soldiering was a picnic, objected to drilling every day and resented the lieutenant's activity. A little episode grew out of this unpopularity which was illustrative of a salient trait in the character of the Governor. The opposi-tion against him grew into open murmurs, and arranged itself about a member of the same company, who, it was urged by the malcontents, would be a better man in Oglesby's place. They began to demand that there should be held another election. One day, at the close of dress parade, a young man stepped in front of the company and said in a loud voice: "I will bet two jackknives and a quarter of a dollar that Blank (naming the rival of the unpopular lieutenant) can heat Dick Oglesby in a foot-race of sixty yards." A friend of the latter immediately stepped forward and accepted "I knew at once," said the Governor, in commenting on the incident, "what this challenge meant. It was an attempt to dis-

ly as a runner, and it was thought he could beat me easily. Then it was expected that I would be forced to resign, and he would, of course, be elected to fill the vacancy. "I accepted the challenge, for there was nothing else to do. It was success or ruin. The proposed event caused an immense amount of excitement, and was the talk of the camp. I had my supporters, and they bet their jackknives, money, when they had it, and anything which would be ac-

grace me. He was a noted athlete, especial-

cepted as a wager. "The appointed day came, and, stripped to the buff, except as to trousers, we toed the line. Both were bareheaded, I was barefooted, he wore his stockings. Along on both sides of the track to be run over the entire regiment was gathered, and with it were the floor. He was unconscious from the vast numbers of civilian spectators. I felt time of his fall until he died, and gave no that my very life was on the race, and that sign of recognition of the members of his given and we started like deerhounds. We roared and cheered, and frantically called the names of one or the other of us to win the race. Clinging thus to each other, we went on till we began to near the line, and for a moment a feeling of despair came over me, and I believed I was lost. Just then there came over me like an electric flash the conviction: I cannot, I must not lose. A mighty impulse possessed me: I made a prodigious bound and crossed the line six inches in advance. The roar that went up from the crowd was deafening. was the hero of the hour. From that time there was no opposition in the company and my opponent became a hearty friend.

TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND. In 1856 Oglesby visited the old world He covered an enormous field of travel, in central Europe, the Holy Land, Turkey, Italy and every point of prominence in Western Europe. Soon after coming back he was in great demand for lectures. His lecture was supposed to be the Holy Land, and this he has delivered hundreds of times. and always with the greatest success. On one occasion he lectured at Bloomington, Lincoln, Judge Davis and other men of note being present. He was warmly congratulated by these distinguished gentlemen, Lincoln remarking: "Dick, I don't know that I have ever heard anything which pleased me better." The pyramids having been mentioned in the lecture, Lincoln con-tinued, turning to Judge Davis: "Well Davis, it does not seem to be so far back to Abraham as it used to be when we were boys. Here we see a young man who has been at the pyramids and stood on the ground where the Messiah and Abraham stood, and this seems to bring the human family a little closer together. A great work of man like the pyramids, which would like to see, seems to me to shorten the distance between the days of the old There is another little story concerning he lecture on the Holy Land, which was told by General Grant, and which was not for public inspection in the Governor's stock of anecdotes. Grant told it thus: "Oglesby

was invited to deliver his lecture on the Holy Land in some Illinois town, and, consenting, was greeted with crowded audi-He opened with the intention of giving a lecture of one hour in length, and started off with a little preliminary description of his adventures in Europe. At the end of two and a half hours he had not yet gotten out of Europe, and the audience was so delighted that he had to promise to appear another night and give the Holy Land lecture. He appeared again, this time to still larger and more enthusiastic assembly. to whom, as preliminary, he spoke a littl of what he saw among the Cossacks of western Europe and what he found among the ruins of Poland. He spoke till 10:30, having commenced at 8, and then had to adjourn without having said a word of the Holy Land. Still a third appointment was made: the hall was crowded as before, and he commenced his journey by saying a lit-tle concerning Egypt, its wonderful antiquities, its pyramids and its ruins. became enthusiastic over his subject, and, after awhile, pulled out his watch and turned around to find the hour. A look of profound astonishment came over his face as he glanced at the watch. Turning to a gentleman on the platform, 'Well, here it is 11 o'clock, and I'll be d-d if I have got to the Holy Land yet!" The Governor once related the following in regard to Lincoln: "In 1840, when I was sixteen years of age. I attended convention at Springfield, and heard Mr. Lincoln speak. He afterwards held a joint debate with Judge Douglas in Decatur, where I heard him and was introduced to him in company with some other young boys. I was greatly fasoinated with the simplicity of his character, his droll anecdotes, and fund of sayings, but above and beyond all these I was attracted to him by the charming manner in which he discussed politics on the stump. He was long and ungraceful in his usual movements, but in the midst of debate and when earnestly engaged there was a glow on his face, sublime air in his manner, and a lofty tone which elevated not only the argument, but lifted up and encouraged every one who listened to him. Whilst I cannot say he was partial to any one in his intercourse with men, he was uniformly courteous, mild, and polite towards all. He did not seem to seek favor by personal electioneering, but he never turned coldly or formally from any man. All whom he knew he addressed by their given name, and those to whom he was introduced he met equally kindly. As grew into manhood and observed his methods. I soon learned, as everybody else did, to look upon him as a great and thoughtful man, capable of great actions and true devotion to any cause he might espouse. "I instinctively followed him through the dying days of Whiggery and into Republicanism, and was often encouraged by him

to the people; they are always right, and will never mislead any one!' Bryon C. Davis.

to go manfully forward in the struggle of

life. Once in the course of a conversation,

I do not remember where, I recall distinctly

his saving: 'Dick, remember to keep close

NEW YORK, April 24.-Byron C. Davis, a corporation lawyer and president of the Copper King of Arizona Mining Company, died last night at his home in Brooklyn, aged forty years. Two months ago Mr. Davis went to Oklahoma for his health and came home two weeks ago much debilitated

Don Alvaro Covarrubiaz. SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 24.- Don Alvaro Covarrubiaz, one of the most prominent residents of this city, is dead.

FAVORS ROMAN METHOD.

Chicago Preacher Advocates a Tar-

peian Rock for Criminals. CHICAGO, April 24.-Dr. Daniel R. Brower, one of the most prominent physicians of Chicago, in a lecture, advocated the establishment of a Tarpelan rock in Chicago, unless the city secures a new code of criminal law. He said: "The percentage of criminals has increased so rapidly in the United States that we now have one habitual or hereditary criminal in every thousand persons. Criminals propagate, marry and multiply unrestrained, and unless we change our laws will continue to increase at the same rate they have in the past until it is appalling to contemplate the result. If Chicago does not soon have a new code of criminal laws then it would be wiser to have a Tarpelan rock, like the Romans did. from which malefactors and degenerates might be thrown to death. We should have laws controlling marriage, so that degen-eracy may be checked by preventing the

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL TURN TO THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Former United States District Attorney Ingham, of Philadelphia, Taken Into Custody Yesterday.

REVENUE COLLECTOR DOWNEY

ARRESTED AT LANCASTER AND BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL.

Both Charged with Aiding in Flooding the Country with Bogus Treasury Notes and Tobacco Stamps.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24. - Former United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham, of this city, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Sam B. Downey, of Lancaster, were arrested by secret service officers to-day on the charge of aiding the Lancaster counterfeiters in their efforts to flood the country with bogus treasury notes and internal revenue tobacco stamps The arrest of Ingham created a great sensation on account of his prominence and his former connection with the government as United States attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Those who are now under arrest charged with complicity in the great plot are Ellery P. Ingham, ex-United States district attorney, of this city; Henry K. Newitt, ex-assistant United States district attorney, of his city; Samuel B. Downey, deputy internal revenue collector of the Ninth internal revenue district of Pennsylvania, of Lancaster, Pa.; William Jacobs, of Lancaster; William F. Kendig, of Lancas ter; Thomas Burns, Kendig's foreman; Arthur Taylor, expert engraver, of this city, and Baldwin S. Bredell, expert engraver and mechanic, of this city.

Ever since the conspiracy was unearthed last Thursday the air has been thick with rumors of further arrests, but the secret service officers absolutely refused to open their mouths in connection with the case. That further arrests would be made was evident by the actions of the government officlais during the past few days. John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service division of the United States treasury, was in frequent conference with United States District Attorney James M. Beck, who is Ingham's immediate successor. Yesterday these two officials, accompanied by Captain W. J. Burns, of the secret service, went to Lancaster to gather further evidence. That their journey bore fruit was shown to-day. With the information gathered at Lancaster Mr. Beck early to-day appeared before United States Commissioner Edmunds and swore out warrants for the arrest of Ingham and Downey. Chief Wilkie and Capt. Burns went to Lancaster this afternoon and arrested Downey, while Deputy United States Marshal Foster took Ingham into custody at the latter's law office. Mr. Ingham was not surprised.

The ex-district attorney was immediately taken before Commissioner Edmunds and formally charged with conspiring with Harvey Newitt, his law partner, "to promise, offer and give the sum of \$6,000 in monthly payments of \$500 each" to William J. McManus, of Philadelphia, a secret service officer, who was working up the case against the five men charged with counterfeiting revenue stamps and the \$100 silver certificates. Ingham waived a hearing and was held in \$10,000 bail for a further hearing on Thursday morning. Newitt's hearing, which had been fixed for to-morrow, was changed so that both men can be arraigned together. Joseph R. Grundy, of Bristol, Pa., Newitt's bondsman, went Ing-

Eliery P. Ingham has been prominent as a Republican in State politics for years. He was appointed United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania by President Harrison, but was succeeded at the end of his term by James M. Black, who received his appointmment from President Cleveland. During the last few years Mr. Ingham has been a prominent figure at State conventions, and on the stump as an adherent of ex-Senator Quay.

Judging from a remark dropped by Commissioner Edmunds while he was preparing Ingham's bond it is not believed any more arrests will be made in connection with the

Chief Wilkie and Captain Burns arrived Deputy Internal Collector Downey in their custody. The prisoner was turned over to Deputy United States Marshal Foster. Chief Wilkie said to a reporter that Downey had received between \$900 and \$1,500 from Jacobs as compensation to keep the latter informed of the movements of the secretservice men. "On Oct. 10 last," the chief said, "Downey called at Jacobs's office. The latter noticed that something was wrong with the revenue officer and asked him what was the matter with him Downey informed him that he was in financial trouble and did not know how he would get out of it. Then Jacobs offered to loan Downey \$100. The latter accepted the offer and volunteered to keep Jacobs informed of what the government officials were doing. Downey knowing that Jacobs was defrauding the government. From that time on Downey frequently 'touched' Jacobs for various amounts and got it. The last money paid to Downey was on April 17, when Jacobs gave him \$500."

In regard to the arrest of Ingham Chief Wilkie would not say much. "All I can say is this." he said. "that Jacobs and the rest of the gang wanted to get inside information from the secret-service men in this city. Ingham and Newitt were formerly United States attorneys and knew much of the inside workings of the government. Jacobs knew this and approached them cautiously, but he finally got there. Today's arrests are the last that will be made in connection with this case unless there is more in it than we know now. I am perfectly satisfied with the result of our year's work. In results it was the greatest capture ever made by the secret service. Taylor and Bredel had already put into circulation bogus \$100 treasury notes to the amount of \$10,000 and Jacobs and Kendig had placed counterfeit stamps on boxes containing between forty million and fifty million cigars. The loss to the governmen from the cigar stamps alone will amount to

Arrest of S. B. Downey.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 24 -- One of the most important arrests in the great counterfeiting conspiracy was made in this city today by Capt. Burns of the secret service. Samuel B. Downey, an outside revenue collector, was taken into custody and held in \$10,000 bail for trial. Chief Burns arrived here from Philadelphia this afternoon and, after a brief consultation with Revenue Collector Hershey, they learned that Downey was expecting to be taken into custody, and was then in consultation with his attorneys. Proceeding to the lawyers' office they placed Downey under arrest and took him before United States Commissioner Montgomery, who held him in \$10,000 ball for further hearing. Downey was unable to procure a bondsman and the secret service chiefs tonight took him to Philadelphia, where he was placed in the county jail. Downing is charged with furnishing to Jacobs and Kendig information respecting the movements of the government detectives who were in-

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Spring is the season of newness and brightnessthe time for discarding the garments of winter and donning those of spring.

New hats, new clothes and new homes for your feet. House them in handsome, comfort - bringing

"Hanans." The "Hanan Shoe" is made to fit the foot and please the eye, but especially to fit the foot. Good appearance in shoes without comfort is easily obtainable, and comfort without appearance is equally simple. It is the successful combination of foot comfort and appearance that has brought the "Hanan Shoe" to what it is to-day—the international shoe of the universe. Only the best material used and expert workmen to build them-each man his own particular part in the construction. Made in twelve foot-fitting shapes, all sizes and half sizes, six widths-all leathers and colors.

Price, \$5.00 and \$6.00

We are the Sole Agents in Indianapolis.

AtBLOCK'S, TO-DAY A Sale of Suits, Skirts and Capes

To which we urge your immediate attention, as these stocks never had such grand bargains to offer. We begin with savings on Suits, sectioned off into price lots.

LOT 1 is a lot of suits of all-wool covert and , \$35 SUITS AT.......825.00 homespun cloths, silk serge lined jackets, usual selling price to us is \$6.50, \$4.75 retail price \$8; in this lot at..... 24.10 LOT 2 are a range of suits made up of allwool cloths, in all the latest leading shades, perfect in every detail both jacket and skirts; the maker's price to the retailer be \$10, selling price \$7.98 \$12; our bargain price..... LOT 3-SUITS of fine Venetian Cheviot, Serges and Fine Covert Cloth, made up in various newest styles, tight fitting, box and fly fronts, the skirts are lined with soft percaline, grass cloth interlined, and wide velveteen binding; to buy these in a regular way \$20 would be considered reasonable; in this sale at....\$12.50 LOT 4 consists of about one hundred suits embracing all that is new in cloths, colors and make-up; it would require too much space to describe each in detail. The prices

\$30 SUITS AT......820.00 \$25 SUITS AT...... 818 and \$15.00 SKIRTS of fine all-wool materials, new flare cut, the usual \$10 qual-\$6.50 SKIRTS, of new plaids, perfectly matched good linings and facings, made to \$3.98 sell for \$6.50; in this lot...... CAPES, of brocade silk, silk serge lined, trimmed with two rows of plaited satin ribbon with jet-headings, lace \$1.75 satin ribbon trimmed, mercerized \$2.95 lined, \$5 quality. CAPES, of fine black brocade slik, ri Chiffon and jet trimmed, \$5 SILK WAISTS for \$3.50, a Waist Bargain that will commend itself. You don't wan to miss it. It's of a high grade plaid Taffets silk that sells for \$1 per \$3.50 yard; the waist made up for.....\$3.50 \$40 SUITS AT......\$27.50

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

say Downey was given about \$1,000 by Jacobs and Kendig to keep them informed. E. C. ATKINS & CO. C

STILL CONFISCATING.

Local Officers Turn Up More Cigars -The Counterfeit Stamps. The United States revenue officers yesterday continued their search for the cigars which have been received here from Lancaster, Pa., bearing counterfeit revenue stamps. A few more were brought in during the day and the officers began work on their report. During the afternoon it was learned that many more of these cigars were in the city, and work on the reports was abandoned for a time. It is expected that the total number of cigars which will be confiscated here will be about 50,000.

The counterfeit is one of the best ever executed. W. S. McGinnis, a general inspector of the department, who has been in the city for the last two or three days, yesterday said there seemed to be more counterfeit stamps used for fifty cigars to the box than of any other denomination. The color of the paper, he stated, is in no way indicative of the stamp being a counterfeit. "The government," he said, "lets the contract for furnishing paper for revenue stamps every year. When a new firm gets the contract there is usually a slight difference in the color of the stamp, and yet it is all right. It would be practically impossible for any revenue man to say from the color whether or not any stamps were counterfeit, should he go into a cigar store and see stamps that might vary in shade on the boxes. A cigar manufacturer might have stamps purchased in different years in his factory, and each series of stamps might have been printed on paper furnished by a different firm, and yet each stamp would be perfectly good. The stamp for boxes of fifty cigars is one of the best counterfeits ever issued. The scroll work is practically perfect, even when examined under a strong glass. About the only difference is the line under the word 'paid.' On the genuine stamp the ends of this line branch out slightly, but not enough to be seen by the naked eye. Put the genuine stamp under a strong glass here late to-night from Lancaster with and very small and fine branches will be seen from the ends of this line. In the counterfeit stamp these branches are omitted and the line is abruptly cut off with an even

edge. The counterfeit is remarkably wel Mr. McGinnis says that undoubtedly there are some boxes with genuine stamps on them, as the firm would be compelled to purchase stamps for their factory in order not to incur suspicion, and he thinks it possible that some of the boxes seized have these genuine etamps on them. The work of hunting out these cigar boxes with counterfeit stamps will be actively followed until all are brought in. David Henry, revenue collector from Terre Haute, was in the city yesterday to see how the confiscation of cigars is proceeding.

100,000 More at Austin.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 24.-To-day the United States authorities at this place seized 100,000 cigars stowed away in this city, bearing fraudulent revenue stamps. This section of the country is said to be flooded with these bogus stamped cigars. The cigars are made in factory Number 3741, ninth Pennsylvania district. Officers are hunting out parties implicated in bringing the shipment

HOUSTON, Tex., April 24.-Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Webster Wilson has seized or given notice of seizure of about 200,000 cigars in Galveston which have counterfeit revenue stamps on the boxes. Houston's stock is to be overhauled tomorrow. It is believed that before the agents get through more than 1,000,000 cigars will be seized in Texas alone, The cigars are all of the cheaper variety-5-cent goods principally—and were used in connection with the sale of some other ar-

18,000 at Youngstown. YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 24.-Local cigar dealers are among the victims of the daring counterfeiters of Lancaster, Pa., who have been captured by the secret service men of the Internal Revenue Department. Eighteen city in boxes supposed to bear the bogus stamps. The seizure was made by Deputy Revenue Collector Woolf.

Cigars Seized at Omaho. OMAHA, Neb., April 24.-Internal-revenue

officers here have been searching Omaha for cigars bearing the counterfeit stamps, but until to-day had not succeeded in finding any. To-day they located a lot of five thousand, but decline to say from what dealer they secured them, believing him an innocent purchaser. These are the first located in this district.

40,000 More at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24 .- Forty thou-

sand more cigars were seized by Collector Sapp to-day, making in all 50,000 which he has taken, owing to the fact that they are in boxes covered with counterfeit revenue stamps. The search will be continued vig-orously and from present indications Collector Sapp expects to seize 200,000 cigars in

Seizures in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.-Revenue vestigating the alleged counterfeiting of agents in this district have captured 125,000 revenue stamps. The secret service officers cigars bearing bogus revenue stamps and are

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Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes. Rent \$5 to \$45 per year. JOHN S. TARKINGTON Manager, PHYSICIANS. DR. C. I. FLETCHER,

RESIDENCE-1023 North Pennsylvania street. OFFICE-713 South Meridian street. Office Hours-9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 1 p. m. Telephones-Office, 907: residence, 427. Dr. W. B. Fletcher's SANATORIUM Mental and Nervous Diseases. 218 NORTH ALABAMA STREET.

'on trail of more. In Memphis 91,500 of the fraudulently stamped cigars have been seized, and to-day a batch of 14,000 was found in this city.

Big Bundle at Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., April 24.-Wm. Zacharias, a deputy internal revenue collector, visited this city to-day and found ten thousand cigars in the hands of local dealers bearing the Jacobs-Kendig counterfeit revenue stamp. They were all turned over to him. Five thousand of the cigars, billed to a local dealer, were still at the depot, he having learned of their nature and refused to take them.

More Captured at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.-Internal Revenue Agent Thomas Thomas to-day made another large seizure of bogus cigar stamps, making a total selzure of over 12,-000 during the last few days, and he is on the track of several large batches of counterfeits.

Vincennes Cigar Stores Raided. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 24.-Internal Revenue Collector Lockwood found 3,500 clgars in the hands of local dealers here today bearing spurious stamps. They came from the Jacobs factory, Lancaster, Pa., and local dealers were innocent purchasers.

The Seizure at Columbus.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., April 24.-Mr. V. K. Officer, of Madison, internal-revenue inspector, came here to-day and confiscated over four thousand cigars in the city bearing the bogus revenue stamps.

Seizures at Other Points.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 24.—Internal Revenue Collector Stewart to-day seized 5,850 cigars in the hands of local retail dealers bearing bogus revenue stamps. The cigars were manufactured by Factories 3741 and 4059 of the Ninth Pennsylvania district. NORFOLK, Va., April 24.-Deputy rev-75,000 cigars here bearing the bogus revenue

stamps issued by Lancaster, Pa., parties. It is said but \$7 a thousand was charged for them. DUBUQUE, Ia., April 24.-Collector Patterson to-day seized a large quantity of ci-Deputies are raiding the entire district and many thousand cigars have been selzed. LYNCHBURG, Va., April 24.-Deputy Collector Cleland K. Nelson, under orders from Collector Agnew, to-day seized 65,000

TOLEDO, O., April 24.-Revenue officers to-day seized 30,000 cigars with counterfeit stamps. The total seized in this city is now

of the Lancaster, Pa., cigars from the

Jacobs factory.

skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails. dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple haby

rashes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES, the cause of most minor affections of the skin, scalp, and hair.